

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"COHEN" H. Wehmer	WEDNESDAY, 4th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 4th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" J. F. Iscke	SATURDAY, 21st May, Daylight.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & SHINA.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE	"Lancelotti"	.....	9th May, P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	"Cachar"	.....	9th May, at 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARRA	"Yarra"	.....	23rd May, P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	"Australien"	.....	24th May, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Ceylon, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £31.10, 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS,

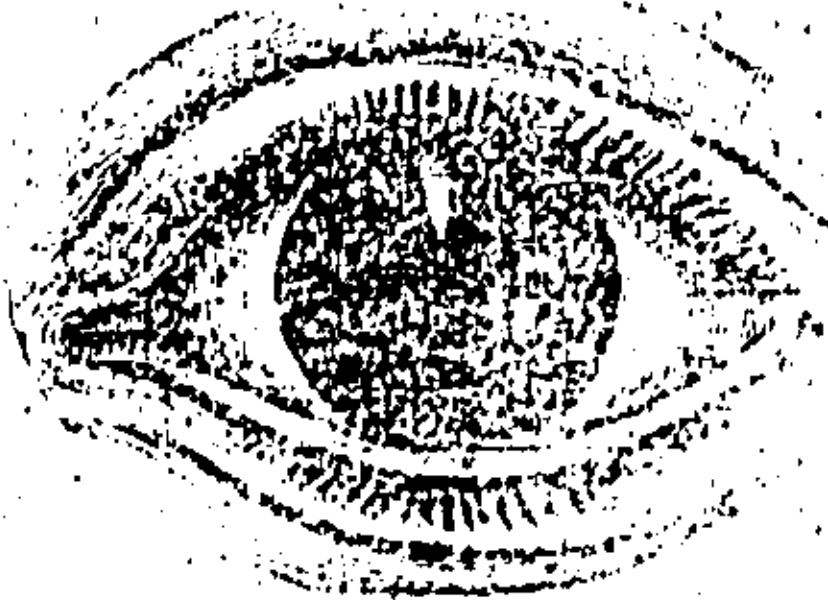
AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th April 1910.

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, GALTHERY, SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 10, Raffles Place, 556, Nanjing Road
Wanchow, 4th March 1910.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. It permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming the virus of disease, and restores the vitality of the system, and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital force, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low vitality, dizziness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy the pleasure, relaxation that can be attained to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, periodic headache, bearing down sensation, nervous headache, neuralgia, neuralgia, neuralgia, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, etc., restores the fading energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming the virus of disease, and restores the vitality of the system, and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital force, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low vitality, dizziness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy the pleasure, relaxation that can be attained to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, periodic headache, bearing down sensation, nervous headache, neuralgia, neuralgia, neuralgia, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, etc., restores the fading energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) under the name of VETARZO. The name of VETARZO is prominent on the wrapper, and the wrapper bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-care ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, etc., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain dangerous conditions that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangement, secondary symptoms, stricture, etc., and a sufferer should fall to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order, Remittance, from Mr. VETARZO, 10, Raffles Place, London, or of Agents for above medicine. Price 10 pence Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO. LTD., BOMBAY, SYDNEY, and POONA.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 "	Width of Entrance 50 "	Width of Entrance 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and gages all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels while under repairs.

Telephones: Nos. 878, 608, or 621.

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Office, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, etc., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.,

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement. Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$2 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$5 per animal.

A TOO STABLE,
Leighton Hill Road.
Hongkong 23rd March, 1910.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILLES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully
executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

Intimations.

THE BUTLER WRIGHT CASE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The action in the instance of Yuan Shu-hsun, Vice-roy of Canton, against William Butler Wright, whose trial and conviction in connection with embezzlements on the Canton-Kowloon Railway took place last year, was again before the court, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 28th ult. Mr. G. H. Wright represented the plaintiff and Mr. A. G. Mossop, in the absence of Mr. J. O. E. Douglas, appeared for the defendant. The present application was on behalf of the plaintiff to have the pleas in the defence that the defendant being resident in Hongkong this court had no jurisdiction, and that in view of the arbitration agreement the action was not triable in this court, be struck out as being unnecessary, and as tending to prejudice, embarrass, and delay the fair trial of the action.

In giving his decision on the application, his Lordship (Sir Haviland de Sausmarez) said: This application arises out of two pleas or two paragraphs in the statement of defence both of which refer to the jurisdiction. The few facts that are necessary to a decision on the point before me are that some time in the year 1909 the defendant in this action was tried before the Supreme Court and convicted of making away with certain money which was the property of his employers, and it is in respect of that money amongst other monies that the present action is brought by His Excellency Yuan Shu-hsun, who is the Governor-General of the Liangkwan. Whether he is the proper person to sue or not, I gather from the pleadings, a question which will be raised later, but in the meantime he is a high Chinese official representing or acting at all events to represent in this action the railway in whose service the defendant was. On his conviction Wright was sent to serve his sentence in the Gaol at Hongkong under the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Then an action was commenced and an order was made for service out of the jurisdiction by the Consul in Canton and also an order for substituted service on an agent of the defendant resident in Canton. I do not know how far he was an agent, but he would be covered by the words of rule 11 B—"some other person within the jurisdiction of the court on its being proved that there is reasonable probability that the document through that agent will come to the knowledge of the person to be served." At the time that these defalcations occurred the defendant had his usual place of abode within the jurisdiction of the court. To take the words of the definition of resident in the rules of court, resident means having a fixed place of abode in China or Korea. Resident is of course defined as an adjective there. I think these are all the facts which are necessary to bear in mind. The course adopted by the defendant in these circumstances has been to rest on pleadings—that is the defence. The objection to the first defence is that as a matter of fact this is a willful purporting to be an objection to the jurisdiction of the court in fact an objection to the order which was made for substituted service out of the jurisdiction. The practice as far as I know in this court has always been to order substituted service and not service out of the jurisdiction, and in being guided as to whether we shall make an order for substituted service we have followed Order 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in England. Order 11 in this particular case, Rule 1 E. is the rule under which such a service as this will be made. This action is an action on one of the in debital actions under the old pleading founded on a contract, and Order 11 Rule 1 E. is as follows—"The action is founded on any breach or alleged breach within the jurisdiction of any contract wherever made which according to the terms thereof ought to be performed within the jurisdiction." This money had to be accounted for as I can see; the court had jurisdiction to order this summons; and it seems to me that that discretion was properly exercised. Not that this matters at the present time, because on the case of Preston v. Lamont, it seems to me quite clear that the defendant is too late to take this objection in another form, that is to say by an objection to the jurisdiction which he ought to have taken at the earliest possible opportunity in order that if this court had no jurisdiction the expense of preparing the trial should have been saved. It is a little difficult for me, I find it at all events a little difficult, to understand the argument in this paragraph cited to me from Sir Francis Pigott's book on extrajurisdiction. He appears to agree that if we follow the English practice and only make an order for substituted service in a case where service out of the jurisdiction would be ordered, then that rule is in accordance with his views on extrajurisdiction. I think as a matter of fact that so far all these conditions have been fulfilled in this particular case. He then goes on some hypothesis which I have not quite been able to follow, that it is only in a very limited number of cases that such a rule as this can be applied. If this is what that paragraph means I disagree with it. The practice of this court has been, as I say, to follow the first part of what he suggests should be the rule, and I see no reason to depart from it. The rule of the court, No. 111, is perfectly clear, and it is very general. It says, "If it appears to the court that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected." The fact that the man is out of the jurisdiction is certainly a reason why personal service cannot be conveniently effected. Unless therefore it is shown to me that that rule is ultra vires, clearly I am bound by it. It has not been shown that that rule is ultra vires and the order has been made under that rule, namely, B, which gives the provincial court jurisdiction in such a case as the present. If it was thought that that order was improperly made it should have been attacked and not pleaded. Therefore I think that that part of the pleading must go. As regards the question of arbitration, I think, as I have said in respect to the circumstances under which

his money is alleged to have become due and the position of the parties, this is a case in which the court would not exercise the jurisdiction vested in it by Article 4 of the Arbitration Act, but under any circumstances it seems to me for exactly the same reason as was pleaded in Preston v. Lamont in the last question and which was pleaded in the case of the London Dairy Society against Abbot, namely, that objections to the jurisdiction should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, again would prevent the defendant from succeeding in setting up that plea now. That case was decided on the Common Law Procedure Act which Mr. Wright informs me was exactly in the same terms or substantially in the same terms as Section 4 of the Arbitration Act. I do not think it is material to consider it particularly because one can understand the reasoning of it, and applying the reasoning of it to that section it is quite clear that the defendant, if he wishes to reply upon that remedy which might oust the jurisdiction of the Court, ought to take the opportunity of urging that remedy upon the court at the earliest possible opportunity. He has not done that, and as I very much doubt if such an application had been made whether I should have acceded to it in view of the position of the parties. I shall therefore order both these paragraphs of the defence to be struck out, and I shall order the defendant to pay the cost in any event.

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax on account of profit ending 28th February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 14 is payable on the 2nd May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. H. P. WHITE from the Colony, Mr. G. W. BARTON will have charge of the interests of our Firm and will sign Per Procurator.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. CARL AUGUST ERNST MAX FRIEDRICH to Sign our Firm per Procurator.

ARNOLD KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1910.

NOTICE.

MR. KURT DETMERS is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procurator from this date.

RADECKER & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. E. TOMKINS in our Firm ceased on the 30th ult.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 4th May, 1910, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—
TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASE, HAT STAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINER WAGGON, SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLE with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACK WOOD WARE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and RUGS;

ALSO
A Number of TYPEWRITERS. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—
CARVED CHERRYWOOD CABINET, TABLES, DESKS, CHAIRS and STANDS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS and VASES, KINKOAN SATSUMA VASES, TEA SETS, MAKUDU and IMARI WARE, SILVER GLOSONIE VASES and IVORY BURNERS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS and WALL HANGINGS, KAKEMONOS, JAPANESE HAND-PAINTED TEA SETS, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOWNS

STRIPED
ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED

LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED
MUSLINS

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

FLOWERED
VOILES

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS

\$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of
Exceptional Value.POWELL'S
Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong 21st April, 1910.

LANE CRAWFORD AND CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the above-named company was held at Shanghai, on 27th ult. Mr. J. W. Ambrose presided and there were also present Messrs. D. W. Crawford, John West and David Campbell (directors), H. H. Read, E. H. Dunning, J. Trevor Smith, and W. S. Featherstonhaugh (Secretary), representing 1,289 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1910, having been in your hands for some time, I propose—with your permission—to adopt the usual procedure and take them as read, but before proposing their adoption I would like to draw your attention to several of the items shown therein. The first item is the result of the year's working which I am pleased to say is much better than that of the previous year, it being \$4,511.37 as against \$2,916.05 in 1908, or an increase for the year of \$1,595.32 which I think you will all agree is a most satisfactory result. There have been reasons during the past year which might have led you to expect a different result to this, I refer to the continued and general stagnation of business in Shanghai, together with adverse climatic conditions during the year under review. You are all well aware that business generally has not been good, and with regard to the weather we are all I think all agreed that in a business such as ours, nothing much affects it like the weather, and I venture to think you will agree with me that during the past year the weather was—to say the least of it—very unseasonable, so I think it is a cause for congratulation that your directors are able to present the report, which I shall later ask you to adopt. The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to \$99,269.95 which your directors propose dealing with in the following manner. To pay a dividend of ten per cent for the year, which absorbs \$25,000.00 leaving a balance of \$74,269.95 to be carried forward to the current year, as against \$70,263.37 carried forward from the 1908 account. Land and buildings stand in our books at \$18,851.52 or an increase of \$81.00 during the year, and as we have so recently acquired the property it has not been considered necessary to write off anything for depreciation. Sundry debtors—After making what we consider to be ample provision for bad and doubtful debts stand at \$109,782.03 or an increase of \$8,011.19 over last year, but in an ever-increasing business such as ours is proving to be this is unavoidable much as we would like to see a reduction under this heading, and to strengthen our position your directors decided to increase the special reserve for bad and doubtful debts by \$1,500.00 bringing it up to \$75,000.00 as shown in the accounts. Our stock, which has been valued on the most conservative lines, stands at \$149,601.79 as against \$203,686.81 last year or an increase of \$54,085.15 and we consider our present holding none too high for the business we are doing. Furniture and fixtures show a slight increase, being \$11,000.00 as against \$20,552.00 at the end of our 1908 financial year. Our inventories account is unaltered and stands at \$1,938.58. Additions and improvements to No. 11 Nanjing Road, which stood at \$69,428 at the end of 1908 we have now written off, so this item will no longer figure in the accounts. Your directors considered it advisable to do this in view of the fact that the lease of those premises expires 30th June, 1911. We are in treaty with our landlords for a renewal of the lease which we hope to conclude on satisfactory lines. That, gentlemen, is all I have to say in connection with the report and accounts now before you, and which are I think an evidence of the stability of our business, and I trust you will agree with me that though the balance sheet is not perhaps the best, it is one of the best that has been presented to you. Before putting the resolution to the meeting if any shareholder has any questions to ask I will do my best to answer them.

There were no questions, and the Chairman proposed that the report and statement of accounts as presented for the twelve months ending 28th February, 1910, be accepted and passed. This was seconded by Mr. Crawford and carried.

The Chairman proposed, Mr. West seconded, and it was agreed, that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent on the capital of the company be paid in taels, at exchange 73, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to shareholders on the register on 27th April, 1910.

Mr. John West was re-elected a director of the company on a proposal by Mr. Crawford seconded by Mr. Read.

Mr. Dunning proposed that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors of the Company to serve until the next ordinary general meeting, and that their remuneration be \$1,300 per annum. The motion was seconded by Mr. Smith and carried.

Mr. Smith referred to an item in the accounts "directors' and auditors' fees \$710.95." Of this sum \$1,300 went to the auditors leaving \$75 for each director. This struck him as being an absurd sum to ask the directors to accept to carry on such a business as theirs, and he would propose that the remuneration of the directors be in future \$150 each. Even then they would not be overpaid.

Mr. Dunning seconded and the proposal was adopted.

The Chairman, speaking on behalf of his co-directors and himself, said they were very pleased to receive this expression of approval, and he was sure that they would do anything they possibly could to further the interests of the company. He thought they were all agreed that the directors' fees were ridiculously low. There was no company in Shanghai where directors' fees were so low as they had been in this company. He was not craving for any more money, but \$75 a director was absolutely ridiculous for the services which they had to perform.

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The meeting terminated with the chairman's announcement that dividend warrants would be posted this morning.

Report of the directors for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at their premises, No. 98 Nanjing Road, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1910, at 5.15 p.m.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting their report and a statement of the company's accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1910.

Profit and Loss account.—After deducting directors' and auditors' fees, making allowance for depreciation on furniture and fixtures, allowing for debenture interest to the 31st March, 1910, and transferring a further sum of \$2,500.00 to the reserve for bad and doubtful debts, the balance at the credit of the account amounts to \$99,269.95 which your directors recommend to appropriate as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 10% for the year... \$25,000.00
And carry forward to new account... 74,269.95
The dividend will be paid in Taels at exchange 73.

Directors.—Mr. John West retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

J. AMBROSE,
Chairman.

15th April, 1910.

MANILA CATTLE TRADE.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DISEASED ANIMALS.

Secretary Worcester has decided to discontinue on June 1 the issuance under any circumstances of permits for the landing of shipments of diseased cattle and formal instructions to put the order in effect have been forwarded to Dr. Nesom, director of the bureau of agriculture.

The issuance of the instruction by the secretary of the interior followed a conference with Secretary Gilbert, to whose control the bureau is soon to pass, and it carries with it the approval of that official.

The letter of Secretary Worcester to Director Nesom is given below in full.
"I have the honour to inform you that in view of the continued arrival of clean shipments of cattle from Poon Poon and the proposed importations of beef cattle from portions of Australia which are free from dangerous communicable animal diseases I am of the opinion that the time has arrived when it is in the public interest to discontinue the issuance, under any circumstances whatsoever, of landing permits for shipments of diseased cattle."

"My approval of existing rules authorizing the landing of cattle from such shipments for immediate slaughter, under certain restrictions, is hereby withdrawn, this withdrawal to be effective as on June 1, 1910."
"This action is taken with regret and with a full realization of the unpleasant nature of some of the consequences which will necessarily follow it, but it is taken only after milder measures have been exhausted and in the conviction that no action less radical in the character effectively will remedy the existing situation."

"In view of the fact that the Bureau of Agriculture is soon to pass to the executive control of the Honourable the Secretary of the Public Instruction, I have deemed it only fair to that official to consult him and beg to inform you that he concurs in my opinion as to the advisability of the course which I am taking."

"To the end that all persons concerned may have adequate time to meet the new conditions which will arise on and after June 1, 1910, you are instructed to give this communication to the public press and to send a circular letter embodying it to all persons in the islands known by you to be interested in cattle importations."

Intimations

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'ARQUILL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAIRNE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Chinese Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PATCH, or old HOSIERY to be made into Baskets for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Intimations

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed—something, or somebody, with a reputation, with a good record, with a history that justifies our confidence. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases—a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. For the purposes for which it is commended it is honest, true and practical. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, Blood Impurities and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet

Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-ORANLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAUJEN'S GENUINE
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DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORNAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORMS AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Wongkwan, 11th March, 1907.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MASSAGE MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF
KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 28th April 1910, 100 cts. per 3 Mins.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef triole & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shia

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang

Ballcock's Bialus—Know... per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li... each

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li... each

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To...

Calver Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-

tau-kook... set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Poi

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi choong

" Brains—Chi Know... per set

" Feet—Chi Kook

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Con

Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk

" Leg—Chi Pau

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

Shanghai Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

" Kook

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Con

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Salt Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kan

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye

" Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—To Chai

Partridge—Chi Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup

Quail—Um Chai

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Salpae—Sa Chai

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salted

Teal, Shanghai, Salted

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sai

Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Bin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Codfish—Chik Yu

Codfish—Mun Yu

Crabs—Hal

Cuttle Fish—Huk Yu

Dab—Sa Mang Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish—Tui To Sa

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

Labrus—Wong Yu Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobsters—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Monk Fish—Mon Yu

Mullet—Chai Yu

Oysters—Sang Hoo

Panorfish—Kai Kung Yu

Park—Tau Loo

Pike—Fa Paw Poong

Plaice—Pan Yu

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong

Prawns—Ming Ha

Ray—Pai Pa

Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung

Shrimp—Chi Yu

Shrimp, (Small) Fresh Water—Ma Yu

CENTS

Shark—Sa Yu

Sharks—Po Yu

Shrimps—Ha

Snapper—Lap Yu

Soles—Tat Sa Yu

Tench—Wan Yu

Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kach Yu

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping

" (Ontario)—Tin Chun Ping

Entertainment.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	PER DOZ.
Soda Water	50 Cents
Soda Water (Bimby bottle)	60 "
Potash, Scherz & H. P. Soda	60 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Lithia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberryade	75 "

SPECIALTIES:
Stone Ginger Beer 85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale, Pints 51; 60
Lime Fruit Cham-
paigne Pints 51; 60

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per dozen and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
HONGKONG and KOWLOON
Hongkong, 30th April 1910

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A communication intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
(Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.)
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1910.

THE OLD GAME.

When the Yunnan correspondent of the North China Daily News remarked that he saw opium growing freely at Hweilichow his utterance was at least as entitled to courtesy and credence as that of any other traveller and observer whether journalist or missionary, clerical or lay. But the fact of this gentleman having merely reported what his eyes had seen has excited from the Peking Daily News—which really ought to know better—the sneering assertion that writers in Hongkong and elsewhere in South China have been hired to hoodwink the world, so crazy are British opium traders over an attempt to protect their evil trade. A abuse is not argument; it may embitter antagonists and amuse disinterested onlookers, but serves no purpose except perhaps to indicate an attitude of mind from the observation of which may be inferred certain circumstances, as the degree of sincerity of the reviler or the value of other arguments unuttered and abandoned by one who after all has little save abuse to rely on. However sincere or insincere "China" (what is "China" in this connection—the officials?) may be to the anti-opium crusade, one other thing: her Provincial Governments are not. They are not honest in keeping Treaty faith. They are not straight. Again and again have they tried under all sorts of pretexts to establish new taxes and monopolies under various pretences and various names, but however cunningly disguised the breach

of Treaty has been detected and denounced, only to be again attempted a few months later. There must be Consulates in which the "Prepared opium licence" besides being a nuisance to harassed officials has become a hardy annual among the archives. It cannot be more than a few months ago that it was stopped in Canton for the "severalth" time by the British Consul-General, and we are now to have the whole wretched business all over again. They, the officials responsible, believe that with determination and perseverance they can get the better of the British sooner or later, and generally rather sooner than later. Their latest impudent and bare-faced attempt to evade their Treaty obligations and deride our just rights has been made with a cunning to which we are well accustomed, and yet with an open, naked cynicism very hard to endure patiently. The Head Bureau for the Suppression of Opium in the whole Province of Kwang-tung have issued a notification to all dealers in raw opium, especially to one named Kwang Wing-yuen and another named Ki On-tai that they intend to levy a tax on prepared opium by issuing licences and permits, and that, after inquiry, they find that since the enforcement of the purchase of unprepared opium under the permit system during the 10th month of last year Kwang Wing-yuen has been doing most of the business in foreign raw opium among the dealers, while Ki On-tai (and we must note this well) has taken the lead in selling native raw opium. The Bureau, knowing the above mentioned two to be wealthy and honest merchants have considered them fit to be specially selected for the duty of collecting the new tax. All dealers in raw opium are warned quietly to wait for the issue of a notification appointing a date to collect the taxes in question. Another notification by this enterprising Bureau has appointed the date, the 9th instant, and unblushingly announces that having telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance on the matter they have received a reply sanctioning "a trial being made with the scheme." They instruct all the raw opium dealers to examine the permits and levy a tax on each licence according to the weight of the opium bought. Stress is laid on obedience, while one is curiously reminded of some of the conventional pretences of the Chinese theatre, or the transparent pretences of the nursery, by the astute remark: "It should be understood that the new taxation affects smokers only and contemplates no injury to those trading in raw opium." Dealers in raw opium are harshly threatened against evading the monopoly, the confiscation of a dealer's licence and the closing-up of his shop being included in a penalty which it is declared will not be lenient. A touch of Gilbertian farce is added by the gentle regrets of the Bureau at the unquerable modesty and retiring disposition of Ki On-tai, who, we noted, had taken the lead in selling native raw opium, and had been originally entrusted with the work in company with that great importer of foreign raw opium, Kwang Wing-yuen. Ki On-tai has personally represented his own unsuitability and unworthiness for a responsibility which he feels to be too great and important for him, and being unwilling to take so arduous a task on himself, has begged to be relieved of it. The gentle Bureau repeatedly urged and advised and encouraged the timid Ki On-tai, the leading importer of the native raw opium, but he was firm in persisting in his refusal, so the Board notifies that as he has withdrawn, Kwang Wing-yuen who does most of the business in foreign raw opium shall take the sole responsibility for this important business. It is hard to comment on the stony impudence of these notifications. A smile at the ingenious sanction of the new tax by the Finance Ministry "as a trial of the project" becomes a frown when we recall its repeated trials and repeated condemnation.

SPY-NERVOUS CASE.

The intelligence departments of the War Offices and Admiralties of every nation are naturally constantly watching their neighbours and endeavouring to discover their secrets. The agents of these departments, when described as military or naval attachés at Embassies or Legations are treated with courtesy by the Governments to which they are accredited, are permitted to accompany the manoeuvres of their forces in time of peace and share as spectators their interests and their hazards in time of war. That these privileges do not include liberty to inspect and examine secret plans and fortifications, carefully guarded preparations for surprising an enemy and the like, is only reasonable, and with tact and discretion no harm need be done to the cause of peace or the interest of a nation in war, by cordial good feeling and reciprocity between its officers and those of other civilized peoples. But occasionally racial jealousy or mistrust or individual greed or ambition, may lead even accredited official agents into employment of base tools, and underground burrowing into other people's secrets. The still mysterious Dreyfus case, not to mention other sad intrigues, prove that in some men who are either more or far less than patriots, the thirst for useful information is so burning that they will stoop to the lowest depths to obtain it.

In war, when the laws which usually regulate human life are silent, the fate of the convicted spy is relentless and swift. Even in times when the laws of peace ruled or seemed to rule all else, the captured spy has before now discovered that no earthly law stood between him and the vengeance of the grave, or, more dreadful still, of the tomb of the living, the perpetual prison, the ceaselessly clanking chain, the semi-darkness of the convict's mine. Sinister rumours have always been current about Russian activity in obtaining secret information by any means and, on the other hand, in punishing with extreme severity like attempts by others to discover that which the Northern Bear keeps concealed in his most private caves. Great armed Powers like France and Germany, Austria and Italy, each knowing well that its own Intelligence Department is not incapable of utilizing—basingly obtained information, while disavowing the procurer of it, are liable to acute attacks of nervous dread of spies in their midst. A harmless amateur photographer with a magic for making picture postcards on an Italian frontier has been known to find himself in serious danger of rigorous and long continued incarceration, and only escaped on strong proof being afforded of the simplicity of his mind and the innocence of his mania. Not long ago even sober-sided old England got quite school-girlish and "jumpy" for a time about German waiters in London who had done their military service, German bicyclists and picnickers in Essex, and a possibly imaginary airships alleged to have visited our shores by night, using a searchlight. The recent success of the Japanese while driving the Russians back in their advance on Far-Eastern Asia in organizing perfect means of obtaining and concealing information, while exciting deserved wonder and praise at the time, has also provoked an uneasiness very similar to that which we have referred to as occasionally breaking out in Europe. A short while ago two Japanese alleged spies were caught in Corregidor forts near Manila. The Americans and Australians will hardly allow a man who has black hair to go as near as "telephoto-lens distance" to a battery. Now here at Lyemun a stranger has been caught sketching views which include fortifications. He was dressed in a monk's garb resembling a Chinese, get-up, but when arrested on ground forbidden to all persons except those specially concerned in guarding His Majesty's batteries, he was found to be a Japanese. For unlawfully sketching forts or defences at Lyemun he was condemned to undergo a sentence of six weeks' hard labour. If he were a mere stray artist, as he alleged, making sketches of picturesque hill-sides for exhibition, this sentence will deter him in future from allowing his hobby to induce him to include British batteries in his drawings. If the latter be the premeditated work of a serious spy, it does not follow that because the culprit is a Japanese subject they were made for the Japanese Government. The fellow's paymaster may have been anybody, or as yet, while awaiting the highest bidder, nobody. In any case his arrest shows that our gunners do not sleep at their posts, and that we need be under no apprehension as to the vigilance and efficiency of the wardens of our defences.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Hock left for Japan, on a short holiday, to-day.

AGAIN there are no alterations in the rubber quotations to-day.

The English Mail of the 2nd April has been delivered in London.

COLOMBO is to install a system of wireless telegraphy at an early date.

TWO Indian watchmen were fined \$5 each at the Magistracy this morning for sleeping while on duty at Yau-mai.

A BALLOON ascending from Bitterfeld (Germany) was struck by lightning. The four aeronauts in it were killed.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 19th April amounted to 25,458 7/8 tons and the sales, during the period, to 24,177 5/8 tons.

NEWS of a fatal accident comes from the Quarry Bay Shipyard. It appears that while a fitter was engaged in sharpening a certain tool on an emery wheel, the knife split and the unfortunate man who killed instantaneously.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$4 at the Magistracy this morning for plucking live sparrows. We would like to see heavier penalties inflicted for this inhuman practice, which is unfortunately far too common among some Chinese.

A WOMAN who had spent the night at a Brest opium den in the company of some naval officers died on set ult. in a hospital. Though accustomed to the drug, she had taken six opium pills. In extreme suffering she was conveyed to the hospital and died an hour afterwards. The police have opened an inquiry, and a formidable scandal is expected, especially as not long ago an eighteen-year-old girl died in precisely similar circumstances.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday, 5th instant.

A WOMAN of the unfortunate class was this morning charged with stealing a box of clothing, a pair of gold bangles and a gold finger-ring from another woman at 'Shek-tong-tsu'. The woman was awarded six weeks' hard labour.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
D. W. Craddock \$10

SEVENTEEN men appeared in the Police Court this morning in connection with a gambling raid executed at 79, Second Street. The keeper was fined \$50 while the gamblers were each mulcted in the sum of \$4. A sum of \$14 which was found on the person of the keeper at the time the raid was executed was ordered to be confiscated.

THE Anti-Opium Commissioners, says a Chinese report, propose to draw up new regulations and entrust the opium prohibition to the local Government Councils in the different provinces. These will report from time to time to the authorities on the circumstances of the prohibition as enforced by them, and it is expected that they will be better able to achieve success than the officials.

THE third-class coast defence boat *Hyet*, which was recently condemned, was sold by auction at Matsuru on the 21st ultimo, when the hammer fell to a purchase by Mr. Nakajima Ritaro, a merchant of Matsuru, who offered ¥57,220 for the vessel. The *Hyet* was built in 1877 in England. She is a composite vessel of wood and iron, is 33 feet in length and 41 feet in width, with a tonnage of 2,284.

DURING 1909 no fewer than 619,000 emigrants of both sexes left European Russia by the Siberian Railway, while 88,000 went out to Siberia on foot in search of new homes beyond the Urals. During the same year only 82,000 emigrants returned to Russia from Siberia, and of these 56,700 returned to remain in Russia. Great efforts are now being made to colonize the immense region lying beyond Lake Baikal and the Russian bank of the Amur river.

WITH reference to the suggestion recently made by Prince Tsai Hsiu that the Kowtow should be abolished in Chinese etiquette except on state ceremonial, a Chinese telegram says that another Prince is of opinion that it should not be hastily abolished on ordinary occasions, but rather that this long-standing form should be abolished at the same time as the change to foreign costume and the cutting off of the queue after constitutional government has been enforced.

ONE of the "trust" companies advertised in the papers is the Rubber Share Trust and Finance, with a capital of £700,000. The main object is to acquire from Mr. Neith Fraser Arbuthnot blocks of shares for £280,000 including 200,000 United Sumatras; 6,000 Sumatra Consolidated; 8,000 Singapore Para Rubbers (at 8/6); 12,000 Linggis (at 5/6); 8,000 Selangor Rubber Co's. (at 7/0); 10,500 Sumatra Para; 13,000 Vallambrosas (4/5/6); and 5,000 Patallings (5/1/6).

A case of sugar smuggling on a large scale has been discovered in Nagasaki prefecture. A Nagasaki dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* reports that a man named Yoshida Iwataro, aged 35, of Kagoshima prefecture, has been smuggling sugar from Korea since 1906. He first brought the sugar to Kamaura, in Nishio-Sonoki district, Nagasaki prefecture, and thence sent it to Kagoshima, Karatsu, Yokuko, Nagasaki, Hakata, Wakamatsu, and Oita. The total quantity of sugar smuggled is estimated to amount to no less than 5,000 bags. The smuggling was discovered by a Customs Inspector a few days ago whilst 400 bags were being landed at Kamaura. It is alleged, says the message, that the smuggler engages over 100 assistants. He has been living in a princely style, and kept concubines at various places in Kyushu.

A FIREWIG DISPUTE.

LITIGATION BETWEEN FIREWOOD DEALER AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

Before Mr. Justice Hazlewood, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Firewood firm of 174, Des Voeux Road Central, firewood dealers, sued the Wing Man firm, of No. 9, Chater Street, Kennedy Town, contractors, to recover the sum of \$500, for a return of money paid to the defendant as a deposit on the 7th February last. Mr. C. Wilson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was for the defendants.

Mr. Wilson said that the claim against the defendants was for \$500, alleged to have been a deposit which was made under the following circumstances. The plaintiff Cheong Choo, who was a partner in the plaintiff firm, made an arrangement with the defendant whereby the latter was to supply the plaintiff with certain firewigs. The arrangement fell through, however, because, as a result of which the present action arose for the recovery of the money which was handed over to the defendant as a deposit.

Mr. Shenton admitted receiving the money but said it was paid on account of an existing previous debt.

The plaintiff's evidence having been taken, and further testimony having been given, his Lordship entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

Immediately after the hearing of the above action, the Wing Man Company, of No. 9, Chater Street, sued the Firewood firm to recover the sum of \$300; being amount of balance due for goods sold and delivered. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs with costs.

BOY SCOUTS FOR HONGKONG.

A PLEDGE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

When one reads the Home papers, and gets to realize the important factor that General Baden-Powell is proving to be in Empire defence, one living out here can not but begin to wonder that the system of training of boys by the heroic soldier who fought so well in the Boer War has not been adopted in Hongkong. We in this Colony have to deplore the fact that the Volunteers as regards strength of rank and file are not up to the standard that one would expect. Year after year the inspecting General, while extolling the discipline and good work of the corps, has to say always a final word of regret that the ranks are so thin and their number so few. In respect of its Volunteer Corps, Hongkong compares very unfavourably with its neighbours. In Calcutta and Bombay, in Colombo, the volunteering spirit is strong; in Singapore and the Straits Settlements generally it is no less true that

GREATER INTEREST is manifested in the Volunteer corps than in the case in our Colony. Even in Shanghai, with its cosmopolitan crowd that make up the European population, the Volunteers are in the ascendant. The same remark can safely be applied to far Tientsin, where the voluntary soldiers did excellent service during the Boer rising.

The main point is that incentive has to be given to the youths of Hongkong to make them desirous of preparing themselves, in a military sense, for the worst that can come in the matter of defending the territory in which they live and have their being. It is not at all improbable that General Baden-Powell will, in his forthcoming tour for the furtherance of his patriotic projects, pay a passing visit to Hongkong; and possibly his coming will result in the raising of a corps of Boy Scouts in this Colony. His activities at Home have met with the most marked success and the Boy Scouts are now a

POWER IN THE LAND. The writer has never had the privilege of meeting General Baden-Powell, but has had the pleasure of being the guest of his kinsman, Sir Francis Powell, at his beautiful home in Argyleshire, and the latter, although he has devoted his gifts to art and not to soldiering, shares with him in his keen military sensibilities and the need of national defence. General Baden-Powell, as is generally known, has now resigned from the Army in order that he may devote his entire energies to the cause of the Boy Scouts. That he will not suffer in consequence is certain, and it is also a foregone conclusion that his efforts in the Colonies will prove as successful as they have been in England.

We note that a movement is on foot for starting a corps of Boy Scouts in the Malay States. The *Perak Pioneer* remarks:—

Why should not Boy Scouts be started in Malaya? They are now quite familiar objects in England on any Saturday afternoon and it is quite evident that they have come to stay. But few people have anything but a very vague idea of the aims and objects of this movement originally initiated by General Sir R. Baden-Powell. So many think the General's idea is either to amuse the boy or make every boy a soldier; what he aims at is to make every boy a good citizen. "Be prepared" is the motto of the Boy Scout. He is taught to take as his pattern the backwoodsman and explorer or to use a better simile for this country the planter and miner, all of whom have to depend on their own resources and be prepared for all kinds of accidents. A Boy Scout is taught to be self-reliant and not dependent on others. He is taught that it is better to play the game than look on at it. At home the organisation of these Scouts who are not connected with any existing organisation for boys is as follows:—

The smallest unit is the patrol, commanded by one of the boys themselves. Several patrols make up a Troop, commanded by a Scoutmaster, who must be over 18 years of age. All the Troops in a certain area are responsible to a local committee, formed of the Scoutmasters and gentlemen interested in work amongst boys and in scouting generally. The committee, in turn, is responsible to headquarters. Red tape is avoided as far as possible, and the utmost freedom and independence is allowed the various Troops. Each Troop can have its own particular headquarters and work in its own way, provided always that it is on the lines laid down in the official hand-book. People sometimes ask whether it is a religious movement. It has just as much religion as the Scoutmaster's like to put into it. The General recognises that character cannot be built up without religion, but the amount of it and the particular form it should take is left to the individual Troop. Thus you can have Troops attached to a particular church and included in the regular parochial organisation; you can have undenominational Troops, Jewish Troops, and so on. If a boy is keen and energetic, he has opportunities given him for learning a number of things, which cannot fail to be of use to him in after life. Apart from learning to keep his eyes open and "be prepared"—in itself no small achievement—he can earn badges for ambulatory work, signalling, cycling, map reading, and drawing, seamanship, bugling, and for knowledge of the stars, or of engineering, or a foreign language.

Not only would a scheme based on the above lines be a valuable assistance to our Volunteers, but it would keep our boys out of mischief and give them a taste of discipline, with that essential dash of romance in it that would prove to be a most salutary element in the training of the youth of the Colony.

SAYS the *Philippine Indo-Chinese*:—A new bank, formed by the aid of capital obtained from the Straits Chinese, is shortly to be opened at Hongkong. Agencies will afterwards be established in the Malay States and at Bangkok.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAYS RESULTS.

The postponed Shanghai Spring Races commenced to-day and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday.
Following are the results received up to the time of going to press:—
SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN PLATE.—Three quarter mile.

Halley's Comet (Moller)	1
Portrush (Paulsen)	2
Raven (Waullemier)	3
Time: 1 m. 39 1/5 sec.	
Record time: 1 m. 27 1/2 sec.	
CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.	
Marbles (Alderton)	1
Orcas (Rowe)	2
Fabulous (Moller)	3
Time: 2 m. 11 sec.	
Record time: 2 m. 02 1/2 sec.	
GRIFFIN PLATE.—Three quarter mile.	
Minstrel (Alderton)	1
Rubber King (Burkhill)	2
Pekin (Orlinton)	3
Time: 1 m. 35 4/5 sec.	
Record time: 1 m. 27 3/5 sec.	

HONGKONG-BUILT LIGHTER.

SILVER CLAIM SEIZED.

The lighter that was built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Quartermaster's Department at Manila and which was picked up at sea several months ago by the British steamer *Tungus*, has been ordered to be sold by Judge Crossfield of Manila.

The lighter was towed by the *Tungus* to Manila. Nothing was found aboard of the lighter and fishermen are believed to have looted everything.

The Captain of the *Tungus* will come into about 40 per cent. of the price that is received for the lighter, and the balance will go to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., who accepted a risk on the lighter on her journey south. The lighter is anchored in Manila Bay.

HONGKONG'S RIVAL.

"MANILA SHIPPING CENTRE OF THE ORIENT."

"Manila is the shipping centre of the Orient, and the time is not far distant when it will be the commercial centre as well," said Mr. R. A. McGrath, president of the United States Shoe Co., of New York and Manila, to a representative of the *Cablenews* American on 28th ult. In support of the foregoing assertion he pointed to the immense cargoes of merchandise coming into the islands and the equally large cargoes of hemp being taken away on the return voyages, and to the disposition of the transportation companies to send their steamers to Manila to get their share in ever-increasing freight and passenger business.

Mr. McGrath has just returned from a trip to the China coast where he has been in the interests of his company. To quote him further:

"I found the merchants in Hongkong and vicinity ready to place orders not only for shoes of American manufacture, but for the product of our Manila factory. I was not able to close any business for the latter, however, owing to the fact that at the present time we have large orders awaiting manufacture. The retail business there is slower at present time than it has been for years, and the merchants seem to think they have a special grievance against the shipping companies who are sending their ships directly to Manila instead of transshipping their passengers at Hongkong. The lay-over in Hongkong of from ten to twelve days, that our people are still forced to make on the homeward trip to the Pacific Coast, seems more obnoxious to me than ever. The spectacle of dozens of Manilans waiting a week, while an American steamer which is making the bulk of its money out of the Manila trade spends thousands of dollars in repairs and supplies which could be had just as well in Manila, is not a pleasing one to the average Manila business man.

"I think we should look into the matter of preparing for docking our ships in Manila instead of sending them to China, even to the granting of a small subsidy, should it be necessary. We have cheap and competent labour which could be utilised and three hundred passengers from one of our large steamers patronizing our new hotel while the steamer is being overhauled would in itself be a big thing for Manila.

"The attitude of the Hongkong people towards the Philippines seems to be very much changed for the better, owing I believe to a closer acquaintance with our people. I heard very little 'knocking' while over there. I met some tourists and others, who have been scared away from our shores by the usual 'heat and plague' stories told by the officers of the large European liners. The last German Lloyd liner leaving Hongkong for Suva carried 125 passengers from the Philippines and I believe that if this matter were properly taken up with the shipping companies they could be shown wherein it is to their interest to put a stop to such misrepresentations."

Mr. McGrath is very much pleased with the prospect for trade for his company on the China coast, and with his usual foresight is getting into touch with the markets which will keep his company's factories in the front rank.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below have been received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:—

Manila, May 2, 1910, 5 p.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon East of the Palau Islands moving W. or W. N. W.

Manila, May 3, 1910, 9 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon east or over the Palau Islands, moving W. N. W.

CAPTAIN F. W. LYONS.

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT TO MALAYA.

It is rumoured that Captain F. W. Lyons, our popular Deputy Captain Superintendent of Police, has obtained the post of Commissioner of Police of the Federated Malay States. What will be our loss will be Malaya's gain. While one and all will miss Captain Lyons here, he will have new fields to explore in the Peninsula, and there is no reason to doubt that there he will make as many friends as he has done in Hongkong. Not only as an officer but as a sportsman, a Steward of the Jockey Club, and a good fellow as well, he has won the regard of all who met him. If the report is correct, we congratulate him on the obtaining of his new and important appointment and wish him every success in his fresh sphere.

IN SHANGHAI.

BRITANNIC BLUNDERING.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

It is a strange thing that in whatever sphere of Colonial and Commercial activities the Britisher is involved, he is constantly making mistakes. No doubt these mistakes are largely personal and characteristic of the officer who makes them, but the fact remains that the faults which the perpetrator is apt to be officially ashamed of and in the ultimate issue very anxious to wipe off his official log. When it comes to a matter of considering the question of

CONSULAR AFFAIRS.

In such Crown Colonies as Hongkong and in such ports as Canton, where British shipping has for many years been so strong, it is with difficulty that one can understand that a Britisher gets less consideration than a Scandinavian or a German.

Yet the fact is there, that our mercantile marine services—the most important in the universe—includes more than 60,000 Scandinavian vessels in its ranks.

In the same way, the people who have helped most in opening up the Middle Kingdom to outside influences have committed many mistakes either through their own personality or through their representatives. The latest one of these was made by the British authorities

IN SHANGHAI.

As regards North China, according to a contemporary "a certain amount of feeling seems to have been aroused in Germany in connection with the question of the Municipal Police in Shanghai. According to information received in Berlin, the British Minister in Peking has issued, in King Edward's name, rules and regulations for the guidance of the police at Shanghai, and the German Press is declaiming against this policy. The semi-official "Kölnische Zeitung," in a dispatch nominally dated from Shanghai, says that this means one-sided English interference in international rights, and an attempt to place the most important part of Chinese (Shanghai) administration—the police—under exclusively British control, although they are really subject to the control of the consular courts, in which Germany is represented.

We understand that definite notice is to be taken officially of the matter by the German Government, and it is to be presumed that, as the local representatives of the United States Government have communicated with the State Department in Washington strongly objecting to the arrangement, the Washington Government also will make its voice heard.

If England is putting in its own word, it is not wanted, well it will be all the worse for her, for England has quite enough to do at present to look after her own immediate interests. When China seeks a friend in time of trouble certainly Great Britain will be the first country to be grasped by the hand.

In these circumstances, therefore, it behoves Great Britain and its Consular representatives to show no increased consideration for the peoples of foreign countries in which they are living.

ALL PARTS.

Canton is one of the most important in this point of view, and too much attention cannot be shown to those ambassadorial or consular servants who serve our neighbours. That there is no lack of respect accorded them is a well-known fact; any more than is the truism that British plenipotentiaries, ambassadors or consuls are hailed with general satisfaction in whatever foreign capital or port in which it is their fortune to be cast.

It may be that the above remarks, emanating from the "National Review," have been hastily written and ill-considered but if such were the case it would be contrary to the policy of that paper which is one of the best informed in China, and not likely to misinform its readers on any matter of public policy. As a Britisher, all that the writer would like to add is that in the Far East the British Consular service suffers from too much draping of red tape. In Canton, for example, if an Englishman is in any kind of difficulty that calls for Consular care and interference he will by preference resort to any of the Consuls but his own. Nor is it the result of selfishness that he should do so, for from the American Consul he can always be sure of getting a great deal more of consideration than that which he would receive at the hands of the representative of his own country.

Mr. Edgar George Jamieson, H.B.M. Consular Service in China, was married on 26th ult. at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, to Miss Mabel Armitage, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Armitage. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. George Workman; Captain Green, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. There were three children, wearing dresses of white muslin, bridesmaids, wearing blue and white, and white trimmed with pink ribbons. The bride was wearing a dress of soft white satin, with a long train, trimmed with gold lace, and a large pearl necklace. Her bouquet was a large one, and she carried a train of white carnations and lilies.

RUBBER MEETINGS.

PANTAI LIMITED.

The 1st meeting (statutory) of this company was held at Singapore on the 25th ult., when there were present Messrs W. M. Sims, Chairman, W. L. Watkins, A. Watkins, A. W. Bean, Frank Adam, O. Schwemer, J. C. Koopman, Spiers.

After the usual remarks as to this being the statutory meeting after the formation of the company, the chairman proceeded to say that tapping would commence on 1st May with 800 trees, the number increasing to 4,000 on 1st August. Although not stated in the prospectus, the vendors had obtained from the Government additional 22 acres and had made over this acreage to the company free of charge, making a total of 1,000 acres. Since the taking over of the estate by the company with a cultivated area of 291 acres, 40 acres had been planted, and 30 were in course of being planted. Further 120 acres have been felled and culped and will be ready for cultivation in a short time, which will bring the number of acres under cultivation to 484. The production of rubber for the second year can be estimated at 14,000 lbs. as against 9,000 lbs. mentioned in the prospectus. The supply of labour is ample.

There were no further remarks and the meeting closed.

CHEVIOT RUBBER LTD.

In the report of the above company, to be presented at the statutory meeting which was to be held in London, on April 7, the directors state that 42,000 shares have been allotted, the 1/2 per share called upon producing £10,000. The preliminary expenses (other than brokerage) are estimated at £1,500.

LABU RUBBER COMPANY LTD.

We have also received a copy of the report of the Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Company Ltd., which will be submitted at the third annual meeting of the company in London.

The report contains information regarding the sale of part of the estate (1,129 acres) to the Cheviot Company, which leaves the Labu Company with 15,7 acres of cultivated Para rubber and 137 acres of reserve land. The consideration price to be paid by the Cheviot Company is 30,000 of its shares of £1 each fully paid. The manager's estimate for 1909 was 65,000 lbs. of dry rubber while the quantity actually shipped was 86,763 lbs. The average price obtained after deduction of freight, insurance and other charges was 7/5.64 as against 4/0 for 1908 and 3/6 for 1907. The estimated output of dry rubber for 1910 is 200,000 lbs. Having commuted favourably on the condition of the estate, the report goes on to state that the working account shows a balance of £13,831.58. Out of this the directors recommend a final dividend of 1/2 per cent, making with the interim dividend of 7/2 per cent paid November last, 25 per cent for the year, as against 7 per cent for 1908. The above balance does not include the sum of £13,017.175.11d, being the profit realised on the sale to the Cheviot Rubber Ltd. This sum it is proposed to transfer to the reserve account.

In a circular accompanying the report it is pointed out that representations have been made to the Board by a number of large shareholders advocating that each of the existing 1/2 shares be subdivided into ten shares of 1/20 each, and it has been decided, subject to the sanction of the shareholders at the general meeting, to make arrangements to carry out this conversion.

SINGAPORE RUBBER CO.

It is proposed to wind up the present company, to modify the constitution of the company, to get rid of founders' shares, and form a new company, of which the following are the short details:—

A new company to be called The New Singapore Rubber Company, Limited, to be incorporated in Singapore with a capital of \$1,250,000, divided into 250,000 ordinary shares of \$5 each.

(1) The assets and liabilities of the existing company to be transferred to the new company.

(2) The new company to acquire the 10 founders' shares in the existing company from the holders thereof in exchange for 75 ordinary shares in the new company making no claim on the purchase consideration payable to the existing company in respect of such founders' shares.

(3) Every holder of ordinary shares in the existing company to receive 45 ordinary shares of \$5 each in the new company for every ordinary share of \$100 in the existing company.

(4) The directors of the existing company to be the directors of the new company.—*Free Press.*

THE WEATHER.

On the 3rd at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over S. Japan the depression having moved away to the Eastward.

The barometer has risen slightly at the Formosa Channel stations, and fallen a little over Tongking.

Pressure remains low over the latter area and S. W. China.

The high pressure area covers N. China and the Sea of Japan.

Strong N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and S. to E. winds along the northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. to E. winds, fresh or strong; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. and E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

WHITE CITY WONDERS.

HORTICULTURAL TRIUMPHS.

JAPAN IN MINIATURE.

The happiest man in the little community of workers at the White City is Mr. Hideooka Izawa, under whose directions the Japanese Gardens, which the Queen so much admired on the occasion of her visit to Shepherd's Bush the other day, are springing up.

Mr. Izawa comes from Japan with the reputation of a great horticulturist, and under his directions the green swards of the Exhibition area are being transformed into floral landscapes representing Nature in her most bounteous moods. He takes it naturally as a great compliment that her Majesty should have paid a special visit to inspect his handiwork.

It will come as a surprise to most people to learn that the bamboo groves, dwarf trees, plants, and shrubs used in the gardens have all come from Japan via America, the route being via San Francisco and New York.

THE LAST WORD IN TRANSPORT.

Large trees, bridges, and houses, even the rocks which are to emphasise the ornamental character of the gardens, have been sent direct from the Far East in those splendidly packed crates which the nimble hands of the Japanese workmen make so firm and compact.

The triumph of transportation is reached in the case of the fairy landscapes that are included in the miniature garden scheme. Each of these landscapes is made up of many tiny and perishable objects—miniature pine trees and shrubs—and they have been arranged on two large trays, 7ft. by 12ft., the plants being elaborately packed in boxes covered with wire netting so that fresh air can reach them, and the roots covered with damp material so that they will not wither during the two months that they are crossing from the land of the chrysanthemum to our more uncertain atmosphere.

The Japanese gardens include both large and miniature schemes. There are two of the larger gardens, each covering some 100,000 square feet of land, both designed on different lines by the leading artists in Japan. Mr. Izawa, with his skilful hand of gardener, has striven to carry out each scheme so that the arrangement of picturesque houses of Nippon, stone lanterns, fanciful bridges, rocks, and tall trees, all brought over from Japan, shall reproduce a true and typical effect, and give the British public an exquisite idea of the thousand of beautiful and romantic gardens which grace the Japanese landscape.

Here, if anywhere in the exhibition, will the real Japan meet the eye—the Japan of glorious flowers and dainty gardens.

Taking tea in the realistic Japanese tea-house, the visitor will be able, at leisure, to contemplate the wizardry of Mr. Izawa's art in bringing about such a wonderful transformation scene; or perhaps having sipped the famous Oolong tea in the roomy tea-house, where dainty Japanese maidens are to serve, the visitor may wander on to two miniature gardens, the gift of the city of Tokyo, and admire the skill of the designer, the master of the renowned Takyuan in Surba Park, Tokyo, long celebrated for his imaginative and artistic manipulation of miniature landscape.

The genius of the designer has assured that the very trees and shrubs are to be changed with the changing season.

The miniature gardens are to depict: two scenes—one a lake panorama with a famous Japanese temple as the principal feature; the other a seascape with rugged and irregular projecting rocks and deep ravines, and in the far end of the water the illusion of a distant purple mountain.

TINT OF A THOUSAND YEARS.

A waterfall over the rock in the first scene is to be vividly indicated by the use of "Taki-stone," whose natural markings give a realistic representation of falling water; the temple is on the right-hand side of the lake, where its supporting pillars stand in such a way as to give the appearance of floating in the water.

The temple has every accessory in keeping with its age. Even the stones and plants assume the tint of a thousand years, and the tiny pine trees and shrubs so lavishly used are all old ones the question of cost not having been considered.

From this scene, in which pine-clad islets are scattered to enhance the romantic character of the scenery, the eye will turn to a landscape studded with verdant trees and undergrowth of bushes, with here and there a guarded old pine to give an old-world touch to the picture.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CRICKET LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percent.
H.K.C.C.	14	10	3	9	81.81	
Telegraphs	13	9	2	7	69.23	
Bulls	14	5	7	3	42.85	
R. G. Artillery	14	4	4	5	38.46	
Royal Engineers	14	4	4	2	33.33	
Civil Service	14	4	7	2	32.27	
H. K. Police	15	3	11	1	20.00	
Kowloon	16	3	11	2	18.75	
Craigengower	16	3	12	1	18.75	

Events Coming.

Wednesday, 4th May.

Geo. P. Lamont, Auction sale of furniture, 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, 7th May.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of furniture 2.30 p.m.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of Japanese Curios, 2.30 p.m.

Cricket, at the Cricket Ground, presentation of 5th Id.

Boxing at Belle View Hotel Stadium 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

April 30th, 3.30 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co.:—

Allacars	.....	6/6
Anglo-Java	.....	Tls. 23
Anglo-Malaya	.....	31/ ex. div.
Balgownie	.....	5/4
Batu Tigas	.....	110/
Bertams	.....	117/6
Bukit Kelangs	.....	100/
Bukit Rajah	.....	360/
Carey Uniteds	.....	35/ prem.
Castlefields	.....	117/6
Changkat Serdanga	.....	520
Cheras	.....	512
Damansara	.....	175/
Eastern Internationals	.....	37/6 prem.
Fed. Selangore	.....	340/
Glenagly	.....	53.50
Glenashield	.....	160/
Golconda	.....	130/
Golden Hope	.....	165/
Highlands and Lowlands	.....	150/ ex. div.
Indragiri	.....	543
Jack Kenneths	.....	365/
Jaquies	.....	10/
Jonglandon	.....	25/ prem.
Kamuning	.....	10/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	.....	215/
Landrons (fully paid)	.....	150/
Landrons (ppd.)	.....	112/6 prem.
Labus	.....	205/
Ledbury	.....	100/
Liggins	.....	63/
London Asiatics	.....	150/
London Ventures	.....	8/9
Merlimau	.....	8/9
Pajans	.....	8/8
Pegohs	.....	350
Rubber Trusts	.....	68/ prem. ex. n. l.
Sagges	.....	320/
Sandycrofts	.....	540
Sapongs	.....	40/
Seafields	.....	155/ prem.
Sekongs	.....	37/6 prem.
Shelfords	.....	80/
Singapore & Johore	.....	522
Sumatra Paras	.....	14/
Sungei Choh	.....	120/
Sungei Kapar	.....	195/
Tadjoongs	.....	65/ prem.
Tanqahs	.....	30/ prem.
Ulu Rambu	.....	116/ ex. n. l.
United Serdang	.....	135/
United Singapore	.....	542
United Sumatra	.....	13/6
United Langkats	.....	87/6 ex. rights
Para Rubber	.....	11/6

CANTON DAY-BY-DAY.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th April. The Canton Self-Government Society has convened a general meeting to be held on the 2nd proximo for the purpose of discussing the two vexed questions: the election of a suitable official as president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and the proposed abolition of the gambling farms in the province of Kwangtung.

ANTI-OPIMUM PROCLAMATION. The Taoist of Canton has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale of opium-smoking apparatus in Canton.

THE PRICE OF RICE.

As the price of rice is very high in Canton at present, H. E. Viceroy Yuan has given orders for the issue of supplies from the Government granaries for disposal at cheap prices to the people with a view to prevent disturbances similar to those which have occurred in Huanan.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

It is learnt that the amount of revenue collected from all sources by the Canton Provincial Government for the last Chinese year was 17,500,000 taels and that the total of expenditure during the year was 17,450,000 taels.

TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

A man named Luk Kwong Kun has submitted a petition to the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries applying for the monopoly of Chinese manufactured cigarettes and native tobacco in the province of Kwangtung. The petitioner has offered a definite sum for the privilege and it is very likely that the officials will grant his application shortly.

THE LATE TAI HUNG SEE.

The remains of the late Grand Councillor, H. E. Tai Hung See, are lying in state in a temple in Siu Woo Street inside the city. The Viceroy and many other officials proceeded to the temple to pay their last respects to the deceased to-day.

"SMALL DAGGER" SOCIETY.

It has been reported from Fatsien that a large number of the members of the secret society known as the "Small Dagger Society" are again agitating in that town, so that peace and good order are threatened.

FATAL COLLISION.

On Saturday last a launch proceeding to Kowloon collided with a passenger junk in tow when passing near a place called Sam Hong Ki. As the result of the collision the passenger junk sank and all the passengers, about sixty in number, struggled to the water to remain above the surface. The launch immediately stopped and the members of her crew went to the rescue of the passengers. Five of the latter were drowned. Yesterday the Canton Feng Ping Hospital sent a steam launch to cruise in the neighbourhood of the disaster for the purpose of recovering the dead bodies of those who were drowned.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

On the 30th ultimo an information received the Kwangchow Brigade General and the Pan Yu Maritime Force accompanied by a number of "braves" proceeded to the Tai Tong village, where they raided a robbers' den and succeeded in capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. But before the arrival of the officials and the braves, the robbers had made good their escape.

PRATAS ISLANDS.

Commodore Li Tin has again been sent by the authorities to Pratas Islands with another batch of labourers with a view to develop the place.

THE LATE TAI HUNG TZE.

The remains of the late Grand Councillor, Tai Hung Tze, will be conveyed from Canton to his native place in Fatsien on the 3rd instant. The Viceroy has given instructions to send several hundred "braves" to escort the coffin of the deceased Minister along the route to the destination.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Steam launches, Steel lighters, Wooden lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam hoists, Lidgerwood steam pile driver, Diving pump and dress, Hand grabs, Capstan, Hand winches, Driving pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook bolts, Clutch bolts, Barrel bolts, Galvanized spikes, Pile shoes, Chain hoists, Iron and Brass screws, Differdange piles, Rolled Steel joists, Steel channels, Corrugated iron roofing, Roofing washers, Angle iron, Cast iron columns (suitable for building construction), Whitewashing machines, Canvas sewing machine, Patent Fire escape, "Well's" light, "Kitson" light, Acetylene lamps, Hand pump, Theodolite and levelling staff, Ronco duplicator, Comptometer, Telescope (on tripod), Office desks and cupboards.

Apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910. (343)

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Torio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO. Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI," Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst. at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910. (16)

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.
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ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. (53)

REDUCED RATES FOR WHISKIES.

King Edward VII V.O. Liqueur (Gold Label) - - - - \$25 per case.

King George IV V.O. Liqueur (Gold Label) - - - - 25 do

King Edward VII Special (White Label) - - - - 18 do

King George IV Special (White Label) - - - - 18 do

Perfection (D. & J. McCalum's) - 18 do

Club Whisky, Special - - - - 16 do

NOTE.—Any of the above Whiskies is superior to many widely advertised brands, a fact proved by their steadily increasing demand and the judgment of Connoisseurs.

SOLE AGENTS:

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
14 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 11TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRAIDDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake-Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IMPROVED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th May, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	SATURDAY, 7th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	MONDAY, 10th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers *Ketsang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Dava, Semporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jessellon and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 3rd May 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	5th May, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"BIAGAN"	6th " 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HITOW"	6th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHI HUA"	8th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TRAN"	10th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	12th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	14th " Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	28th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

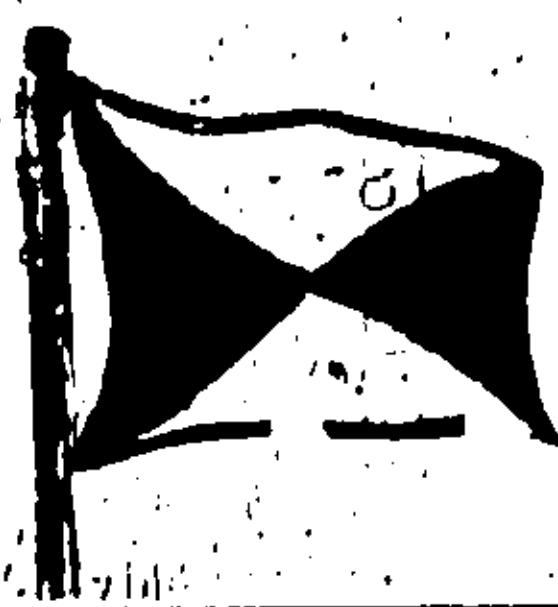
MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Lian*, *Chinkang*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
"CAIRO"	2540	R. Hodges	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
"KUBI"	2540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 14th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Lounge	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
Do.	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGO MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 8th May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY.	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW.	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuzuo	THURSDAY, 12th May, at 8 A.M.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabins.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP. Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	"IYO MARU" Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7000 "HIRANO MARU" Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9000 "TANGO MARU" Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8300	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE } Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and } YOKOHAMA }		TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 "KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 13th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

ED	ROLLA LEE TONKINANA, 3000	{ Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000 {	May, at Noon.
for			
and	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	{ COLOMB MARU, Capt. E. Cambes. Tons 6000 {	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 7000	4th May.
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CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers. Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Queen's Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, GUYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"
Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying 1100 Passengers, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th May, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malacca*, 9,621 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *India*, due in London on 26th June, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
<i>River Clyde</i>	3,913	J. Kerr	15th May
<i>Oceanic</i>	4,057	F. W. Davies	11th June
<i>Kumorio</i>	6,231	J. Malbis	11th July
<i>Aymerie</i>	4,301	J. Boyd	26th July
<i>Guverio</i>	6,231	F. S. Cowley	23rd Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1910.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Capt. S. H. Beison, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Queensland Ports and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
Captain George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

S.S. "SURUGA" About 31st May.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1910.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *China* and *Malacca*.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Oceanic*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th May, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BEN NEVIS" (Chartered).

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 12th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 4th instant, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

